NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888, --- TEN PAGES

Vot XLVIII.... No. 15, 203.

ENGLAND FOR CLEVELAND. FRFE-TRADE SNEERS AT HARRISON. THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM DENOUNCED BY THE BRITISH PRESS.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS TO GIVE FOREIGN MANU-FACTURERS CONTROL OF THE AMERICAN MARKET-FULSOME EULOGIES OF THE PRESIDENT; "HE'S ENGLISH, TOU KNOW!" - THE SOURCE OF ENG-

LISH INFOR-MATION. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Copyright: 1888: By The New York Tribun on, June 29 .- In looking through the lead-

ing English papers for expressions of English opinion on the work of the Chicago Convention I find little, I must admit, which sounds like deliberate or reasoned judgment. Prejudices, selfish interests, indifference, ignorance-these are what most abound. What English papers have said on the Presidential contest in America is not, as a whole, worthy of the press of an intelligent and friendly people. I regret it; but I can only send you what our British cousins themselves think sufficient for the occasion, and I begin with Lon-There and elsewhere I quote only repre

"The Times's" articles on American subjects are sometimes friendly; not often remarkable for knowledge. It is of course strongly in favor of Mr. Cleveland, whom from time to time it extols as the Free-Trade champion in America. General Harrison is now sneered at as, comparatively speaking, an unknown man, who owes his nomination to the dilatory and tortuous tacties of Mr. Blaine and his supporters. "Mr. Cleveland," says this journal, " has the advantage of possession, and also of a creditable record. Should General Harrison be elected. Mr. Blaine may still hope to secure office and dominate his policy." Then comes a paragraph on Mr. Blaine which summarizes the scandals of his least scrupulous enemies. "He has overreached himself, astute as he is, in an attempt to control from Edinburgh the underground " As Mr. Blaine is," concludes " The Times," " no friend to this country, we can afford to regard his defeat with very considerable equanimity."

"The Daily Telegraph" is more a commercial expression than anything else, but it has, next after "The Standard," the largest circulation in London, and often deals with serious political subjects. General Harrison, to this shopkeepers' organ, is a respectable mediocrity. His great advantage as a candidate is that he is not Mr. Blaine, a man who knows no twinge of conscience and shrinks from no dodge or trick. Mr. Cleveland, of course, represents to this intelligent observer a resolution of the best men on both sides to purify and reform the National Administration and sever the Civil Service from the taint of party conflicts. The Democrats, in its opinion, are not as good Free Traders as they might be, but it believes that the cause of free imports is more or less connected with the success of the Democratic party. A culogy on Mr. Cleveland is folsome of the familiar ecstasies about the stainless character of General Lee and the fascinating figure of General Stonewall Jackson.

The leading Tory journal, "The Standard," does not think the Chicago Convention worth talking about. The leading Gladstonian organ would have done well to come to the same conclusion, but must be babbling. "English Liberals," says
The Daily News," "can hardly be expected to grasathize with a convention programme which Pues to Protection and condemns the friendly sub-assion of the fisheries dispute to arbitration as pusillanimous." The Republican platform, of course, contains no such condemnation, but it is idle to expect "The Daily News" to be accurate By consequence," continues our candid friend, "English Liberals are unable to wish well to General Harrison's candidature"; but he sympathizes with the Convention in its complete victory over Mr. Blaine's apparently unscrupulous

The financial organs are at one with the organs of politics. "General Harrison," says "The Financial News," "is a respectable nonentity whose nomination makes the re-election of Mr. Cleveland practically certain." Mr. Cleveland has it seems, approved himself to the British financial mind as "an able, upright, fearless and independent official," and his re-election will " do much to strengthen the cause of Civil Service reform throughout the Union." There is nothing to show that this is meant as a joke.

Outside the metropolis, the Convention is dis cussed by most of the great papers in different parts of the Kingdom. The Midlands have an able mouthpiece in "The Birmingham Post," which is not seldom a champion of Mr. Chamberlain and is always strongly Unionist in politics. This paper is not wanting in politeness to General Harrison personally, but denounces the Republican platform as an appeal to all kinds of sectional interests, and to the narrowest National prejudices. Protection in its most absolute form is the plain meaning of the Republican manifesto. "To some extent," remarks "The Post" guardedly, "we are directly concerned in the result of the contest." But were not Protection at issue this Birmingham writer would still be for a policy tending to international friendship and free commercial development, to both of which he thinks the Republicans are opposed. The usual compliments are bestowed on Mr. Cleveland.

"The Leeds Mercury," the chief Gladstonian paper in Yorkshire, starts off with the profound remark that in the selection of General Harrison the hereditary principle has asserted itself; but General Harrison leads a forlorn hope. The chances are altogether favorable to Mr. Cleveland, who has justified his former choice. Republican Free Traders will vote for him or abstain from voting. Nay, the Temperence men, though they cannot hope to win a single State, are strong enough to gain a district or two and this will reduce the electoral count on the Republican side; -a pretty Illustration of average English knowledge of Ameri-

No Provincial journal stands higher than " The Manchester Guardian"; none is more fervent in its Home Rule faith; none is stouter in its advocacy of Free Trade, and none is more ardent in panegyrie on Mr. Cleveland. There is in its article a sentence which is curiously descriptive, -that which speaks of Mr. Cleveland's decisive jet cautious action with regard to tariff reform. That expresses the real mind of English Free Traders. They well know that if once this cautious Cleveland policy be ratified by the country. the defeat of the American policy will be decisive, Protection will be doomed, and the triumph of the British in America will be assured. The whole argument of this elaborate Manchester article is an argument for electing Mr. Cleveland in the

interests of British manufacturers. "The Manchester Examiner," not less Gladian and once friendly to America, is not less decisively for an anti-American policy. The Republican cause, it declares, will not commend itself to English Liberals, and it grieves to see a great party adopting the exploded doctrine of

Newcastle sides with Manchester, though with zeal of partisanship than the Manthester papers display "The conduct of the Chicago Convention," says "The Newcastle Chroniele," still the chief journal of that importnt town, " has rather damaged than improved spects of the Republicans. General Harriscarcely those popular qualities that win ong personal following. Mr. Cleveland has own that he possesses judgement, tact and firm-s, has made no vital mistakes, and has never

sought to secure popularity by a spread-cagle

"The Liver sool Post," Gladstonian, calmly informs its readers that General Harrison belongs to Illinois, that his reputation is purely local, and that it is generally felt that he is a weak man to put against Mr. Cleveland. I can discover no other effort than this to enlighten the readers of that great port on the Presidential

contest in America. The chorus of prophets is swelled by the voice of "The Western Morning News" the leading Unionist journal of the Southwest: "The man whom the Republicans have chosen will not win. He is honest but weak and colorless. His name has been received with laughter. Mr. Cleveland's election is practically certain. He has helped to purify the Civil Service, has dignified the foreign policy, and has, above all, made himself the propagator of Free-Trade principles." Such is the substance of Southwestern views of the situation in America.

"Gallant Little Wales" has nothing to say about the American Presidency, but "Dear Old Scot-land" fills the vacancy "The Glasgow Herald," which divides with "The Scotsman" the duty of preaching Unionism undefiled in a land where Unionists seem scarce, diversifies its denunciations of Home Rule with an attack on Mr. Blaine and the Republican party. It is Mr. Blaine's defeat which is most interesting to this Glaswegian ora-His sin is, I gather, in preferring the American Eagle, even when spread, to the British Lion in any conceivable attitude, "There could be," says "The Herald," " no satisfaction in looking forward to a Republican Administration with such a platform and Mr. Blaine as its head. With President Cleveland, Great Britain knows where she is. With President Blaine, Britain could never have known where she might 'e." I commend to you this curiously candid remark, oupled as it is with the further comment that General Harrison can hardly be more perturbing than Mr. Blaine.

'The Scotsman," really the leading journal of Scotland, and Unionist to the core, discusses the Chicago Convention in a tone of amused cynicism. General Harrison is a good man, apparently because he is not Mr. Blaine; but if Mr. Blaine is going manoeuvres at Chleago." General Harrison is to be the power behind the throne, most people in tarred with the same brush, for Mr. Blaine, we this country would not be grieved to see Mr. Cleveare told, has been beaten with his own weapons. land elected. Mr. Cleveland's Free-Trade views, though not free enough to suit " The Scotsman," are in every preferable to protection. the alterations proposed by the Mills Tariff bill would greatly benefit the trade of both countries, apart even from this question," adds the writer, British sympathies cannot fail to be on the side of President Cleveland."

It must be said that Scottish Liberalism of the Gladstonian pattern is equally enthusiastic for Mr. Cleveland. "The Scottish Leader" is a paper that was set up in Edinburgh when "The Scotsman" declined to follow Mr. Gladstone after strange gods of Home Rule. Harrison's chief recommendation," in eral opinion, "is his grandfather. There is no enthusiasm for protection in America. Mr. Cleveland's hold on popular confidence has grown during his tenure of office. General Harrison is not known; Mr Cleveland is known and trusted."

"The Freeman's Journal," of Dublin, speaks with what I suppose Mr. Gladstone would call the constitutional voice of Ireland. It is the Parnellite organ. "Next to Mr. Blaine," says this Home Ruler, " Harrison is the man whom the party could most safely choose as the champion of Republican pideas. His personal record is spotless, his family traditions appeal to the sympathies of all Americans." Irishmen are reminded that his grandfather helped to whip the English in the last war with Great Britain and the granded a sound chip of the old block. His career and character are both praised cordially, his services during the war, his later services during peace, his ability in discussion, his tact, his sagacity, his prestige in Indianaall these are dwelt upon. The concluding passage "Although Irishmen at home have no business to meddle in American politics, they cannot be indifferent to the course of events in the great Republic which shelters millions of Trishmen As between the Democratic and Republican candidates they have no choice. see in Grover Cleveland a sagacious ruler, but, judged by his family traditions and his personal record, Benjamin Harrison appears to be a man under whose guidance the Republic could suffer no harm."

One general remark may be made on the spirit in which English and Scottish papers have discussed this question. They have judged the Republican party, the Republican candidate and Mr. Blaine on the testimony of enemies of all three. No English paper that I know of had a correspondent at Chicago who was either a Republican or impartial. "The Times," which was the fairest, still regards Philadelphia as the central source of American news. Its dispatches have given with fidelity all those incidents most likely to strike the English mind as ludicrous. Standard's" correspondent was hostile, but not wilfully untruthful. "The Daily News," as you know, drew its information from the editorial office of The Evening Post" of New-York. Its correspondent has made an effort to reply to Mr. Blaine's description of his dispatches as mendacious and malicious. He defends himself by garbling the accusation. He professes to quote, suppressing the fact of his connection with "The Evening Post," quoting the paper in which he writes as if it were an independent witness, and quoting other papers bitterly hostile to Mr. Blaine as if they also were independent. No doubt he has to some extent succeeded in his persevering effort to blacken abroad the foremost living American statesman. His paid scandals have found dupes. He is not the first in this trade. He will stand by the side of those opponents of William III, whom Hallam pilloried as " regardless of the decencies of political G. W. S.

WILLIAM II. IS FOR PEACE. THE GERMAN MONARCH AGAIN STATES HIS VIEWS

AND POLICY. Berlin, June 29.-The presidents of the two houses of the Prussian Diet to-day presented to Emperor William the addresses of those bodies in reply to the speech thanks made no reference to political questions.

In a rescript addressed to Prince Pismarck, dated

Tuesday, the Emperor refers to the profound shock caused by the death of Emperor Frederick following so eon after the death of Emperor William I., and says "I have lost a most affectionate father and the country a faithful and noble ruler. Germany in sublime unanimity mourns with me. Foreign nations sympathize with us in our common pain. The mag-nificent flowers and wreaths devoted to the departed from far and near and the numerous telegrams expressing condolence, testify to the love and veneration which the deceased won throughout Germany, including Alsace-Lorraine. From distant parts of the world Germans sent expressions of sympathy. It is truly touching and it affords me lofty consolation to see my beloved father so sincerely venerated. From the depth of my heart I express the most cordial thanks for these marks of earnest feeling, which have lifted me from my sorrow, and at the same time I give assurance that my earnest efforts, like those of my ancestors, will be directed in undisturbed, peaceful labor toward promoting and consolidating the welfare of the country. May God give me His blessing to this end."

STOLE \$35,000 AND FLED.

Montreal, June 29 (Special).—A. M. Duhamel, an official of the Longueud corporation, has absconded, taking with him what money he could lay his hands on. Among his victims are the Mayor of the town and several leading lawyers here. Three individuals who were recently arrested by him on capiases were allowed to fice to the United States. The amount of the defalcation is \$35,000.

THE RIGHT TO MEET IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE London, June 29.—The courts have refused to grant an application for summonses against Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary and Sir Charles Warren, Cnief of Trafalgar Square. The judges decided that no right existed for the holding of a public meeting which interfered with the free passage through the square by the people.

A GREAT VICTORY FOR YALE.

HER OLD RIVAL HARVARD EASILY BEATER

ONE FARTHING FOR JOCKEY WOOD. VIRTUALLY CONVICTED OF PULLING HORSES-LORD DURHAM VINDICATED.

London, June 29 .- The trial of the libel suit of Wood, the jockey, against "The Licensed Victualer Gazette," which accused him of pulling horses, endefi to-day, a verdict being returned awarding one farthing to the plaintiff. The amount sue! for was 5,000 pounds sterling.

The case is the outgrowth of the famous con test between Lord Durham and Sir George Chetwynd. Wood managed the Sherrard Stables, where Sir George Chetwynd's horses were trained, and was attacked by Lord Durham when he attacked Sir George and the Sherrard Stables. As a consequence of the charges made against him then, the stewards of the Jockey Club refused Wood a new license for a year.

THE PANAMA CANAL LOAN.

AMOUNT OF THE SUBSCRIPTIONS NOT ANNOUNCED-A BEAR NOTE FROM ENGLAND.

London, June 20.—A dispatch from Paris says: 'The Temps' states that M. de Lesseps convoked the members of the Panama Canal Board to-day in order to submit to them resolutions relating to the issue of the lottery bonds. The exact amount of the subscriptions has not yet been announced. It is known that about 350,000 small subscribers have applied for 800,000 bonds. The whole issue sists of two million bonds, each of the nominal value of £16, and issue at £14 8s., the total amount of the loan being £28,000,000. The intervention of large subscribers and old financial friends of the company is held to justify the total issue of bonds, the company fulfilling the conditions by effecting the payment of the first instalments due and the immediate lodgment of a deposit in rentes as a guarantee for the payment of the entire loan. Panama Canal shares closed 4 3-4 francs higher

"The Standard" contends that even if yesterday's statement that 1,000,000 bonds had been taken were correct the loan is a failure. It would give the company possession of £19,000,000, but this sum It like snow under the tremendours expenses of the works combined with the dead weight of the interest, now exceeding £4,000,000 yearly. A year hence it would be a company with a capital and debts amounting to £90,000,000, with no available

EVIDENCE AGAINST PORTER AND BUCK. London, June 29.—"Billy" Porter and "Frank" Buck, who were arrested in London for robbing a jewelry house at Munich, were given a hearing to-day. The proprietors of the Munich house were present and recognized the jewelry found in the houses of the prisoners as a part of the plunder taken from their establishment. The accused men were remanded until to-morrow. Their wives were in court during the hearing.

THE WHITE PACHA IN CENTRAL AFRICA. London, June 29.-If the white pacha in the Bahr-el-Ghazel province is Henry M. Stanley, and he intends to relieve the white slaves at Khartoum, the Government will actively assist him; but if he intends to hold Khartoum and to send from that place a force to Emin Bey, it is not probable that the Government will support him.

REGIMENTS MOVING INTO GALICIA.

Vienna, June 29.-Five Galician regiments now stationed here have been ordered to proceed to Galicia without delay by special transport trains. The regiments were not due at the Galician stations until September, and the change of arrangements is owing to news having been received at the War Office of the march of two Russian infantry divisions from the interior toward Galleia.

BLOCKADE OF AN AFRICAN TOWN. Lisbon, June 29.-The Portuguese Government has given notice of the blockade of Quissenbo, a town thirty miles northwest of the Portuguese settlement of Ambriz, Western Africa.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

London, June 29.—The Sandown Park first summer meeting was opened to-day. The race for the Electric Stakes, a plate of 2,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, Stakes, a plate of 2,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by R. Peck's bay colt Bullion.
Lord Londonderry's chestnut colt Hazlehatch was second and Mr. Abington's chestnut colt Jugzler third. The betting was 10 to 1 against Bullion, 5 to 3 against Hazlehatch, 10 to 1 against Jugzler. Time-1:06 1-5.

The race for the Robert de Witville handleap of 500 computers, was weakly a Connect the recently designed.

start was 4 to 1 against Bismarck, 20 to 1 against Caller

SAVED BY THE BREECHES BUOY.

TWO VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE ON THE NEW-JERSEY COAST-ONE ITALIAN SAILOR DROWNED.

Point Pleasant City, N. J., June 29.-The Italian bark Carrara stranded last night at the mouth of Manasquan Inlet. The life-saving crews being off duty for the summer, Captain Longstreet, of Station No. 9, sent out messengers to give the alarm and soon had a volunteer crew at work. A shot from the Lyle gun carried a line over the rigging of the stranded vessel, but its crew made no effort to haul the breeches buoy line aboard until this morning. The crew of eleven Italians spent the night in the rigging. Early this morning one of the sailors, Salvadore Esposito, fell overboard and was lost. At daylight the cres of the vessel hauled the life lines aboard and the breeches buoy was soon rigged and began bringing ten survivors ashore. They are now at the

The Carrara was two months out from Almeria. Spain. She was loaded with metal and bound for Perth Amboy. She was commanded by Captain Ciro Manganaro. The bark lies deep in the water and the strong surf is breaking over her from stem to

Sea Side Park, N. J., June 29.-The schooner Andrew He Edwards is stranded between Sea side Park and Berkeley. She struck the bar last night but her crew was not taken off until this morning when Captains Reed and Penn, of the life-saving station, organized a volunteer crew and brought the captain and his five men ashore in the breeches buoy. The schooner was bound to New-York. She had no cargo aboard and will probably be a total wreck.

THE CAUSES OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND THE MILLS BILL

BEAR BITTER FRUITS FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Philadelphia, June 29 (Special).-The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association issued to-day, speaking of the business outlook, says: "The close of the first half of 1888 finds general business in this country in a much more depressed condition than at the beginning of the year. The President's message of last December and the Mills bill are bearing bitter from the throne. The Emperor in expressing his fruits for American industry. A lack of confidence in the future of tariff legislation and in the tariff policy of the Adminstration is the leading cause of the business depression which everywhere prevails. Capitalists and business men hesitate to invest in new enterprises or to extend their present operations under an impending threat of free trade. But for the President's message and the Mills bill, we would have had a fairly active and prosperous year, but, of course, not so active or prosperous as 1886 or 1887. Heavy importations of manufactured product under our present badly arranged tariff, especially of iron and steel and textile fabrics, also contribute to the

prevailing reaction in business." " An improvement in the condition of general business cannot be looked for so long as the free-trade threats of the President's message and the free-trade provisions of the Mills bill continue as disturbing We confidently look for both the message and the bill to be repudiated by the people in Novem ber. If this is done, business must at once revive, for outside of the two mischief makers mentioned and some low duties which should be raised, there exists no good reason why the present situation should

The same paper gives the imports of iron and steel for the first four months of the present year as follows: January, 77.683 tons; February, 89,755 tons; March, 70,346 tons; April, 75,549 tons.

Easton, Penn., June 23 (Special).—This afternoon Detective Simmons had his attention directed to a man who was trying to sell a pair of fine bay horses below their value. The detective recognized the animals as having been stolen and tried to arrest the man. The latter fled, but two shots from the officer's revolver brought him to a halt. He gave his names as John King, of Sullivan County, N. Y. He stale the horses from Ellas Correll, of Liberty Corner, N. J.

ON THE THAMES. YALE'S MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE BREAKS THE RECORD-THE CAMBRIDGE MEN HARDLY IN THE CONTEST-HOW THE RACE WAS

WON-IT .WAS " BOB " COOK'S VICTORY, T00.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

New-London, Conn., June 29.-Blue was the predominating color on the streets of New-London to-day, but the friends of Harvard carried their bits of red ribbon with a jaunty, if not altogether confident, air. To-night, the Harvard men might well wear blue, and blue of the deepest indigo, for that alone would fittingly typify their feelings. The Yale men are well-nigh stark mad with enthusiasm, and no wonder. Their University eight has smashed the record on the Thames, and defeated the Harvard crew so badly that they will not soon recover from the shame of it. This is a proud year for Yale, and her pride is likely to become well-nigh insupportable. To-night, the town is full of young men who feel that it is a greater honor to belong to Yale than to get into

In the rejoicing, of course, "Bob" Cook is not forgotten. The result of the race is regarded as a complete vindication of his judgment. Contrariwise, the Harvard men regard the result as an utter condemnation of their methods, and vow that they will not again put their crew in the hands of an advisory committee, but calm reflection may moderate this judgment. It was generally expected that Yale would win, but it was as confidently believed that she would have to fight hard to do it. Betting before the race was 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 in favor of Yale, though, here and there, followers of the crimson, more enthusiastic than discreet, made even bets.

Many people came to New-London to see the race. Pretty women were numerous, and somehow most of them found that blue suited their style of beauty better than crimson. A large fleet of yachts was in the harbor, and many of them were gayly dressed with bunting. The weather was perfect. The day broke gloomily, and continued chilly and dull for hours, but when the sun once succeeded in making a hole in the cleuds, it took the raw edge off the atmosphere in no time, and things brightened up wonderfully. The conditions were all in favor of fast time.

The course was the usual four-mile one down stream. The tide was running out and the wind blew in the same direction just strong enough to lend material aid to the oarsmen without making the water rough. Many steamers, heavily freighted team launches and steam yachts gathered behind the starting line. They were clustered still thicker in the neighborhood of the finish. In the observation train there were twenty-four cars, packed tight with enthusiasts of both sexes, tie above tier, a regular moving grand stand. HOW THE TWO CREWS LOOKED.

Soon after 5 o'clock the two crews were afloat, and, after warming themselves with a little work, they pulled for the start, displaying bronzed backs muscular chests and arms that a prize-fighter would not despise. the young men of Yale looked the stronger, showing great bunches of muscle about their shoulderblades, where experts say that muscle is most needed in rowing. It was close on 5:30 when the ignal to start was given. The echo of the start was drowned in a low cheer from the on-lookers eager to find some relief for their suspense. Harvard caught the water first and their friends cheered them all the louder because they were timorous of the result of the race. But in just three strokes the nose of the Yale boat showed a raffe in front. "Bob" Cook, who was in the Yale launch, threw up his hat and cheered, but did not cheer again until it was all over. He said afterward that he knew then that Yale had the race.

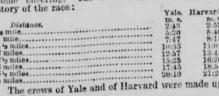
At the start, Yale pulled thirty-four strokes to the minute and Harvard thirty-six. With the regularity of a pendulum the eight backs of the Yale carsmen moved to and fro; without a splash their blades entered the water and their strokes were clean powerful and even. There was The race for the Robert de Witville handicap of 500 sovereigns was won by A. Cooper's three-year-old brown colt Bismarck. Mr. John Lawson's four-year-old chestnut filly Caller Herrin was second, and Mr. Naylor's aged bay herse Fulmen taird. The betture before the start was 4 to 1 against Bismarck, 20 to 1 against Caller vain, their cheers soon became forced and doleful. At the half-mile flag. Yale was leading by three good lengths. She dropped her stroke to 32 and the boat seemed to move just as fast through the water. Harvard put up her stroke to 37; it did no good. Still Yale drew away and so even was the work of her men that they seemed to be beating Harvard without much exertion, but of course, the young fellows were tugging

but, of course, the young fellows were tugging At the mile post Yale led fully six lengths, still rowing that powerful, even 32 stroke, while Harvard was now doing 36. It was more than a prorowing that powerful, even 32 strok, which a procession, because in a procession members always keep pretty close to the leader. How the Yale men yelled, but the responsive cheers for Harvard were faint and feeble. At the mile and a haif flag, fale's lead was just 28 seconds. During the next half mile Harvard reduced that just one second but Yale made amends for it by opening the gap so wide that it couldn't well be estimated in lengths, but it took Harvard just forty-seven seconds to cover the distance. Harvard was getting a far worse beating than the Columbia youngsters had administered to her freshman crew on the day previous. Still sticking to that long, steady moving stroke of thirty-two to the minute, Yale continued to leave her opponent further and further in the rear.

ADMIRATION FOR HARVARD'S PLUCK.

It was a hopless race for Harvard, and the

It was a hopless race for Harvard, and the gameness with which they struggled on was ad-Their stroke varied between thirty-six and thirty-seven to the minute, and as the race went on grew more ragged. In the last quarter mile Yale spurted, running her stroke up to thirtymile Yale spurted, running her stroke up to thirtyfour just to show how much reserve "go" there
was in the crew. They darted across the four
mile line in just 20 minutes and 10 seconds
from the start, 21 secends ahead of the record
made on the Thames, that of Yale in 1884, 20
minutes, 31 seconds. Right well had Yale earned
the loud plaudits that greeted her magnificent
performance. If Harvard had pushed her, she
would have done it in 10 seconds better time.
The Harvard crew to show that their energies
were not all spent ran their stroke up to thirtyeight in the last quarter-mile, which won for them
some cheering. The following table tells the
story of the race:



ons on the control of the control of

NEW-HAVEN TOWN AND PEOPLE IN ECSTASIES. New-Haven, Conn., June 29 (Special).—Once more Yale men and citizens of New-Haven, without reference to age or nationality, are celebrating the victory met by over 5,000 joyful people, who carried them on their shoulders to a big taily-he coach, on the top of which the crew rode through the principal streets, headed by two bands and 10,000 citizens and students. Boxes, empty barrels and all sorts of available ma-terial were collected on the campus and enormous bonterial were collected with the collected was all night. The entire city is fire were kept burning all night. The entire city is illuminated, and the deafening roar of exploding fire-works can be heard for miles around. The celebration discounted every exhibition of the kind hitherto at tempted. "Bob" Cook and Captain Stevenson are the heroes of the hour.

Chicago, June 29.-The first transatlantic vessel which ever arrived at Chicago steamed into the river

Rosedale, which left Sunderland, England, one month crought a cargo of Portland cement from Lon It was reshipped at Montreal and Kingston to get her through the Welland Canal. The Rosedale is a propeller and a very fast one. She will not go back to England, but will be kept on the Great Lakes to run between Toronto and Port Arthur.

THE MONEY PAID TO THE BANK.

FORTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS THAT WERE STOLEN MADE GOOD BY THE ADAMS EXPRESS.

The Adams Express Company has paid to the American Exchange National Bank 841,000, the amount of the package of old bank notes sent to Washington for edemption by the bank. The package was delivered to the express company in the usual way, but when it reached the Treasury Department it was found to contain only waste paper. The payment by the express company is generally considered an indication of the discovery of the crime, but the officers of the bank and the express company are not willing to give point to their suspicions, and until the arrest of the thief the Pinkertons, who are always employed by the Adams Company, are not positive that a crime has been committed. The bank, however, has been re-imbursed, and the messengers who carried the package to the express have been relieved from suspi

President John Hoey of the Adams Express Comany was inclined to dodge the question yesterday, although he admitted that the company had paid the bank. That the thief had not been detected was proved by an allusion to the Sunbury, Penn., robbery, in which case the suit was not successful for over two years. Mr. Hoey was confident that the thief would be discovered in time, for he inquired in his carnest way:

"Did you ever hear that the Adams permitted a robber to escape? We never forgive a fault of this kind, and we will spend many times the amount stolen merely to maintain discipline."

SCARED BY A SMALL BLACK BOX. A HARMLESS ELECTRIC BATTERY MISTAKEN FOR AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

East Thirty-sixth-st, has just been treated to some-thing like a sensation in the shape of a mysteriouslooking black box, discovered on Thursday evening outside the house of Frank Dewey, No. 146. At a little after 9 o'clock on that evening Mr. Dewey went to the hall door and observed a small, oblong box on the bottom step, just underneath the stoop. He at once dashed upstairs and informed his wife that an infernal machine was reposing outside the house. A wild panic ensued and the inmates of the house scattered in every direction. Some escaped by the back door; some got on to the roof, while others se-creted themselves in any spot furthest away from the

Mr. Dewey ran for a police officer. trolman Leniban carried the box to the Police Station in Thirty-fifth-st. On being opened the box was found to contain six large glass jars, connected by a wire coll, each jar containing a quantity of bluish liquid matter. No one in the station was sufficiently versed in chemistry to be able to tell what all this meant. Finally Captain Ryan ordered the box to be placed in an isolated spot until semething more could

Yesterday morning John Fish, who keeps an electric battery machine at Second-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st., called at the station and claimed the box as his, declaring it to be the one he used for transmitting electric currents to his subjects, and in all respects perfeetly harmless. He says he is in the habit of leaving the box securely tied to a railing on the spot where he is accustomed to stand. On Thursday night at 9, he declares, he left the box in its usual position. Fish well known as a member of the Fenian brotherhood, and has been a frequent and violent speaker at many and has been a frequent and very socialistic and anarchical gatherings. He is a remarkably able electrician, and in course of conversation with a Tribune reporter yesterday, explained in detail the various methods of constructing explosive machines, declaring his ability, under a given set of conditions, to destroy the whole of New-York.

STRIKE OF THE IRONWORKERS BEGUN.

THE EMPLOYES REPUSE A REDUCTION AND THE MANUFACTURERS WILL CLOSE THE MILLS. Pittsburg, Penn., June 29 .- The ironworkers' strike

is now on and by to-morrow noon the mills will be idle. The conference of the wage committees of the Amalgamated Association and the iron manufacturers this afternoon was short and decisive. The workers' representatives stated that the lodges had voted upon the question of a reduction and had decided almost unanimously to reject it. The manufacturers then stated in language just as positive that they would not pay present wages. There was little discussion, and the conference adjourned sine die after being in session only twenty-five minutes. The members of the Amalgamated Association went into consultation at once at headquarters, and will have their scale presented to the manufacturers to sign or reject, as they see proper. Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, this afternoon received news that the Laughlin and Junction steel companies, at Mingo, Ohio, had signed the steel scale. Should all the mills be closed, fully 100,000 men will be affected.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY COUNCILMEN. Boston, June 29 .- In the Supreme Court to-day

before Judge Charles Allen, an application was made for an injunction to restrain the City of Boston from paying bills for back hire incurred by members of the Common Council on Memorial Day and June 3. The bill on which the injunction is asked for is brought by Francis L. Osborne, and other taxpayers. The allegations are that the Common Council passed an order that members be allowed carriages on Memorial Day and on Sunday, June 3, to attend the services of Francis Washburn Post, G. A. R., at the Unitarian Church, Brighton; that G. A. R., at the Unitarian Church, Brighton; that bills amounting to \$457 have been sent in for carriages used on Memorial Day and \$374 for carriages used on June 3; that in fact no carriages were used on Memorial Day for the purpose intended by the order, and that but two councilmen attended the services at Brighton. The court set-the case down for a hearing on July 10, no injunction being granted.

Word was sent to the office of the City Solicitor, and a few minutes later Mr. Balley appeared, and agreed that pending a hearing in the matter, which was fixed for July 10, the bills should not be paid. The bill includes the names of every Democratic and a few Republican members of Common Council, who, instead of using the carriages designated in the order enjoyed the day by driving in the suburbs and visiting the road houses, so called. Another important affair is a bill of \$1.450, for entertaining the members of the Royal Artillery Company of London, on a narbor excursion. The items are: \$600 for lunch, \$50 for santwickes, \$300 for claret and champagne and \$500 for 5,000 cigars. The representatives of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, knowing that it was fillegal for the city to contract bills for liquors of any kind, notified to the committee having charge of the excursion that they would provide liquors, and they will probably be surprised to learn that the city is charged with \$300 for liquors. There are other transactions to be inquired late, and the prospect is not encouraging for the supporters of Democratic councilment to enjoy their annual junketing at the expense of the city on July 4. bills amounting to \$457 have been sent in for car-

PRISONERS IN A CAISSON FOR ELEVEN HOURS Omaha, Neb., June 29.—Three laborers—John Hurley, James Dowley and John Brady—were prisoners in a calsson of Pier 4 of the new between Council Bluffs and Omaha from 7 o'clock yesterday morning until 6:30 last night. The work done in two-hour shifts, it being considered an impossibility for a human being to sustain life for a longer period than that in the cylinders in which they work, eighty feet below the water line of the Missouri. The three men went down at 7 in the morning. At 9 they did not emerge, but signalled that they were unable to come out. One of the doors of the air lock, through which the men pass from the outer air into the forty pounds of pressure in which they work, had become clogged with concrete, and when they attempted to return the door could not be opened. An extra door had to be built to cover the shaft and at 6:30 o'clock the three men were taken out alive. Two of them were apparently no worse for their long siege, but the third was completely paralyzed from head to foot.

POWDERLY'S GOVERNMENT RAILROAD SCHEME Philadelphia, June 29 (Special).-In "The Journal of United Labor" issued to-morrow T. V. Powderly will say in substance: "It would be well in consider ing the tariff during the present campaign to pay a little attention to the protection of workingmen against the monopolies at home. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have placed a boycott on the Democratic ticket, because the delegates to the St. Louis Convention patronized the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads." While not disputing the justice of eailway question and ask yourselves if it would not be better to begin at once to agitate for the construction by the United States Government for a double-track line of railway from New-York City to San Francisco." The scheme is further elaborated as to its influence on railroad rates, and the settlement of workingmen along its routa

PROTECTION AND VICTORY.

THE TICKET AND PLATFORM SPLENDIDLE RATIFIED.

GREAT AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF REA PUBLICAN VOTERS AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-RINGING SPEECHES BY EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR, COLONEL

INGERSOLL, EX-SENATOR MIL-LER AND E. T. BARTLETT.

The first general indersement by New-York Republicans of the excellent work accomplished as the Chicago Convention was given last night in the Metropolitan Opera House. It was given with an emphasis that leaves no doubt as to the satisfaction felt by the party here over the platform and the candidates, and with an enthusiasm seldom displayed at such an early stage in a campaign. It was given by an audience that one would hardly believe could be brought together in a public hall for any purpose on a summer evening. A larger or more thoroughly Republican assembly is rarely seen in this city. It completely filled the great building. Every gallery was crowded. Not a square foot of vacant space was visible downstairs.

The stage was literally packed. Every aisle was filled, and even the private boxes were invaded by hundreds of others than those who had received the right to them for the evening.

SUCCESSFUL OVERFLOW MEETINGS. Even then, there seemed to be almost as many without as within the hall. Thousands, unable to get within hearing distance of the speakers, returned to their homes, but as many more kept

coming, until it was necessary to organize overflow meetings in the streets around the Opera House. This was done in a highly successful manner. At one of these gatherings, in West Thirty-eighth-st., it was estimated that the attendance exceeded five thousand, the great majoritg

of whom were voters. This was true also of the audience within the Opera House. There were, to be sure, a large number of women present, but it was preeminently a gathering of citizens, especially of the younger class, the element particularly repre-sented by that admirable organization, the Republican Club, under whose auspices the meeting was held. But all wings of the party had their

delegates there. PROMINENT MEN WHO WERE THERE General Sherman sat in the box at the right of the stage, refusing to leave his retired place with as much persistency as he has shown in declining to enter active politics. John P. Lynch, a leading Irish-American, who has come out of the Democratic party because of its free-trade heresies, sat beside the General. Ex-Senator T. C. Platt, with a party of friends, occupied a box on the other side near that of Edward Mitchell and Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, while scattered through the house were seen the familiar faces of John F. Plummer, General Elmer, formerly Assistant Postmaster-General, Henry Gleason, Elihu Root, William Brookfield, Henry Wyncoop, Frederick G. Gedney, Colonel E. C. James, General Joseph C Jackson, Simon Stevens, Mortimer C. Addoms, E. W. Scott, Edward Ammidown, and a host of others equally well-known.

There was great regret at the announcement that Chauncey M. Depew, who was expected to speak, was not present.

His absence, though much regretted, did not mar the meeting. That would, indeed, have been a difficult thing to do with such an audience and with such speakers as ex-Congressman Horr, whose lively wit and keen thrusts kept the crowd either laughing or applauding almost continuously, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who was never more eloquent, and ex-Senator Warner Miller, than whom no man is more welcome to a Republican gathering anywhere.

There were no formal resolutions adopted and no regulation list of vice-presidents appointed, but the list of those invited to speak on the platform included ex-Judge Davis, the Rev. Dr. J. R. Paxton, General S. L. Woodford, Patrick Ford, Samuel Sloan, ex-Collector Robertson, Senstor Fassett, John Jacob Astor, the Rev. Dr. Crosby, Theodore Roosevelt, Robert Ray Hamilton, Thomas C. Acton, J. Pierpont Morgan and Clarence A. Seward.

THE CHAIRMAN OPENS THE MEETING.

The president of the club, Edward T. Bartlett, who presided, was greeted with an outburst of applause when he stepped to the front of the platform to open the meeting. When silence was finally obtained, he began in this way: Ladies and Gentlemen: As the president of the Re-publican Club of the City of New-York, the high honor has been conferred upon me to preside to-night at this meeting to ratify the Chicago nominations. (Cheers.) The Democrats tell us that there are signs in the air, and that the stars in their courses augur defeat for us, but I tell you that the stars in their courses are fighting against the Democratic party. (Applause.) This is, indeed, a time of mysterious signs. We are beginning a campaign that will develop into a cyclone like that in Kansas which carried a hotel forty miles from its foundation and then went back for the clerk. (Laughter and applause.)

the candidates to the delight of the audience. Both General Harrison and Mr. Morton's names were cheered to the echo, as were also the Protection

planks of the platform. EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR'S ADDRESS. After some further telling remarks Mr. Bartlett

introduced Mr. Horr. Great cheering and waving of flags and handkerchiefs followed the announcement of the wellknown orator, who said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and fellow Republicans of the City of New-York: I come here from

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and fellow-Republicans of the City of New-York: I come here from the far West simply for the purpose of saying to you that we propose in the coming campaign to join hands with you people of the East, and redeem the United States of America. (Prolonged applause.) I sat as a delegate through every moment of the existence of the Chicago Convention, and though I did not succeed in securing the nomination of the man for whom I was at work, still I come here to-night to say to you that the Convention did its work fairly and did it well. (Renewed applause.)

No convention ever met in the United States of America which had a more single object in view than had the convention at Chicago. You could see it written in the face of every delegate: "We have come here for one simple purpose, and that is to nominate the ticket that will win." (Immense cheering and a voice, "And we did it:") We did! The platform adopted by that convention is complete. It makes for the first time in my memory a clear-cut, square issue with the Democratio party of this Nation upon the great question of protection to American industries. (Applause.) As the campaign progresses you will find that the atmosphere will still further clear off and the issue will become more distinct and better defined. suil further clear off and the issue will become more distines and better defined.

THE QUESTION NEATLY PUT. The question before us is, which can better manage this Nation, the Republican clubs of this country or the Cobden Club of London. (Wild cheering.) I prefer the clubs den Club of London. (Wild cheering.) I prefer the clubs of my own Nation. (Renewed cheering.) The result of our convention is received differently in the world from the result of the St. Louis Convention. All England sent up a hurral for leveCland's nomination. Have you heard hurraling for Harrison agross the water? (A voice, "Down with the Cobden Club!") I prefer to belong to the party that believes in building up its own country. (Applause.) Ever since I can recollect anything, Great Britain has been simply a bloodsucker. Since when did she turn missionary, I should like to know!

GENERAL SHERMAN WARMLY WELCOMED. At this point General Sherman entered and took his seat in the first box to the right of the platform. The audience recognized him. A tremendous outburst of cheering and waving of handkerchiefs was kept up several minutes. Mr. Horr could not go on. The band played "Hail to the Chief." The General stood up and bowed several times, but he was only seen by a portion of those present, while the less favored thousands roared impatiently for him to go upon the platform. He was firm in refusal, however, and the ex-Congressman went on with his speech in this fashion:

I belong to a perty that takes pleasure in honoring the hero of the American Army. (Great cheering.) On all commercial questions Geat Britain has always been for herself and never for us. (Cries of "That's so.") Look how she has destroyed the industries of Ireland and left her poverty-stricken on the face of the certh. (A xoice; "Down with her!" Great cheering.) I receiled